





But May be Tried on the Charge of  
Murdering Mrs. Williams.

The court opened promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning. At an early hour the town was astir, and the streets presented a very lively appearance. The people from the surrounding country poured in in large numbers, and each train brought its quota of passengers intent upon catching a glimpse of the prisoners.

As Walker and McWhirrell were being brought in in the morning the latter spoke

**The Prisoner's Speech.**

In a clear, resonant voice, in which there was not the slightest evidence of agitation, McWhirrell said: "Yes, My Lord, I have. I am an innocent man and I wish to let the people know that I can look any man in the face. This trial has all been wrong. I will tell you the facts as they occurred." He then told of meeting with John Cory in Fitzgerald's hotel on the 13th, and hearing from him that there was a possibility of getting a job at Williams' place, near Part Credit. He went somewhat minutely into the conversation, and said that Cory had not told him he had just left the Williams'

"THAT LOOKS LIKE THE MAN!"

He then continued from the time of buying the horse, and said he drove along King street to the Army Hotel. There was a whip team of four horses, and one of them which had been produced during the trial was not there. He knew where the whip team was. The owner had been in the box yesterday. After stableing his horse at the Army Hotel, he went to the Telephone Exchange Walker. Next day, Saturday, he went to Deane's to sell the horse, but he would not buy. They then came back to Stubbins', where Walker knew. He demanded to see the horse, and he was shown to the stable, fruit in the city with the horse. What he had said was: "I think that horse has been used by some peddler." He accounted the facts in connection with selling the horse to Levy for \$100. He said he had been told by a man named Samphers. He admitted telling Levy that he had been told with the horse. He then told of where he

The cost of Midwinter Fair will be about \$1,500,000, of which sum San Francisco is to contribute \$700,000.

---

When a baby gets to crying its noise is sometimes drowned by the dispirits of the women in the room as to what it is crying about.

"Now, Eva, this is nothing to interest me; it's only a business letter." "Really? It's written across the top and sides and there are three postscripts to it. It's from a woman."

## THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

[illegible]

**The Police Boy**

Little Dick— I met a lady. I thought I knew, and I asked my hat to her, and to the pulpit, and then I saw she was a perfect stranger.

Mother— Did she seem surprised?

Little Dick— No! I. I didn't let her know I was present to her. I said "Good!" and scratched my head like everything.

German medical authorities recommended the humble prescriber to an excellent article of food for people afflicted with gonorrhea and diabetic disease.

Newspaper magazines are often among the best of the facts that I have lately seen and of course to Mr. Max Haxson, less than a year ago, he was a member of the "The Police Boy" and only cover head of a "The Police Boy."



**A Ghastlier Conflict Than All the Battles  
of the Earth Put Together—Earth and  
Hell on One Side, and an Unarmed Man  
—the Other.**

[illegible]

### WHAT TO DO IN VARIOUS CASES

**Faintness—Fainting—How to Stop Bleeding—First-Aid—Cooling Remedy for Burns—First Aid for Poisoning—Foreign Bodies.**

**F**IREN an accident happens there is usually not much time to decide what is best to be done. Help, to be efficacious, must be given at once. Often delay implies further injury or loss of life.

It is well to fix in the mind some of the principles of treatment in the more common accidents. When the emergency arises, these are recalled instinctively and form the basis of action.

The amount of white vitriol which will cause a fatal effect follows naturally, and the necessary dose is met.

**IN CASE OF POISONING.**

Empty the stomach, give an antidote if it can be had; when there is much prostration stimulate the sufferer.

A simple and the easiest way to accomplish the first object. Give one tablespoonful of mustard stirred in a tumbler glass of tepid water, repeat several times if necessary; two tablespoonfuls of syrup or water of sugar repeated three or four times. Sponzoal (30 grains) of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) in half a tumbler of tepid water. Tickle the back of the throat with a feathered camel-hair brush or the finger.

Some persons perish from the stomachache so that emetics will not act, in which case the stomach may be washed out if a long piece of rubber tubing or a fountain syringe can be obtained. Put a little oil or vasoline as a lubricant on the tube. Insert the tube down with a teaspoon or tooth-brush handle, push the tube as far back in the mouth as possible, that it may enter the food passage, and not the air tract. When about eight or nine inches passed, lie on the left side, hold the tube at the end, and holding that or the bag of the fountain syringe above the head, pour in two or three pints of water. Lower the funnel below the level of the stomach, and draw off the water. Repeat the process until it comes away clear. In a case of poisoning from strong acids, when the lining of the mouth and stomach are corroded, this means cannot be used.

**SPECIAL ANTIDOTES.**

In poisoning by opium strong coffee should be given, and vinegar rubbed over the face. If possible, until medical aid may be obtained.

The antidotes to arsenic are table-spoonful doses of dialysed iron, magnesia and castor oil.

To relieve colic: Give a table-spoonful of Epsom salts stirred in water and repeat.

Oxalic acid: Give chalk, lime, lime-water or magnesia freely.

Corrosive sublimate: White of egg and milk.

In poisoning by alkali the use of alkalis is indicated, as soda, magnesia, chalk, lime and seawater. When the mischief has been wrought by strong alkalis the best remedy is dilute acetic acid made of lemon juice or hard cider.

When the mucous membrane of the mouth is much inflamed or destroyed give raw eggs, flesh stirred in water, flaxseed meal, arrowroot, etc., and plenty of drink.

Scalds and burns should be applied by means of hot water bottles or bags to the feet and over the heart, and by rubbing the extremities.

Alcoholic stimulants should be administered very cautiously.

**TO CHECK HEMORRHAGES.**

Stop the hemorrhage by means of pressure, position, heat or cold, and if necessary cauterize.

When a large vein or artery has been severed it is sometimes a difficult matter to stop the flow of blood. If the cut is on a limb tie a hard knot in a towel, place the towel between the fingers and thumb, pull the ends and twist the towel firmly round the limb. A stick can be thrust through it and used as a handle to twist by if necessary. This stops the circulation and cuts off the supply of blood. It should not be kept up longer than five or ten minutes, and rather longer on the leg.

Ice, or very hot water applied with a sponge or cloth will check the bleeding when it comes from a number of small vessels.

When possible the wounded part should be raised so the blood will flow away from it toward the heart.

Tying a bunch of cotton or a handful of flour on the wound, or bathing it strongly with alcohol, is sometimes all that is needed.

Bleeding stops from the blood coagulating, or clotting. All our efforts should be directed toward helping it to accomplish this by every available means.

For nose-bleeds, if the tongue is always sticking out, it is a sign of danger, and alarming, but unless it is very violent seldom threatens life immediately. Raise the head and shoulders slightly with pillows. Fill a pitcher with boiling water, dip a piece of muslin in it, wring it out, and lay the fumes inhaled. Give small pieces of ice and enforce perfect quiet. Blood from the lungs is bright red and frothy, and is coughed or spit up.

Blood from the stomach is dark, mixed with particles of food, and is accompanied by vomiting. The person should be kept perfectly quiet, lying down, and loosened wrapped in a cloth or ice bag placed over the stomach.

Nose-bleed or bleeding from the nose, is sometimes very troublesome. Keep the head thrown back, holding a wet cloth or sponge to receive the blood, at the same time raising the arms above the head. Press the fingers firmly on each side of the nose, with particles of food, or a piece of soft wool substance, as a lump of ice, at the back of the neck, or on the forehead, at the bridge of the nose. If these remedies are ineffectual have a little fine salt or powdered alum sprinkled into the nostrils.

**WHEN BONES ARE BROKEN.**

A broken bone need not be set immediately. The knowledge serves much more to ease anxiety when the doctor cannot be procured at once.

If the parts move, or put in as comfortable a position as possible, and meet nearly corresponding to the nature of the fracture, the legs support above and below the break.

Handle the injured party very carefully, never to force the rough ends of the bones through the skin.

Use the principle of some kind-two strips of wood, a couple of stout bamboo covers, or pieces of pasteboard. Place one on each side, when it is a limb that is injured, and bind them in place with handkerchiefs or strong paper bands. Remember the purpose—in case of injury to the leg it may be fastened to the fellow if something better can be done, remembering that it above and below the injury.

**CONVULSIONS.**

Convulsions in a grown person are always

Then the muscles relax, and often, the lips

The child should be placed in a hot bath as quickly as possible, a tablespoonful of mustard being added to the water. A cloth wrung out of cold water should be wrung around the neck and changed as it becomes warm. After being immersed he should be lifted out, wrapped in a blanket and left to sleep. If there is another convulsion the bath should be repeated.

BURNS.

The pain from slight burns is very great. An erect application of a thick paste of oatmeal baking soda moistened with water spread on a piece of linen or cotton, and bound on the part. Tails can be kept wet by spraying water on it from a sparge or cloth until the stinging is subdued. The ointment should be changed as it becomes sticky on the soles, or what form, if nothing better can be had, but neither should be applied if the skin is broken. In this case it is better to use vaseline, olive or linseed oil. The doctor should use some preparation containing carbolic acid.

If the air can be effectually excluded from a burn the pain is relieved.

Blisters should be pricked and the fluid absorbed with a soft cloth before applying dressings.

If the clothing adheres to the skin the loose part should be cut away, and the patches of material soaked off with oil of sweet almond.

When the injury is extensive the sufferer will be prostrated, and may die from the shock. Heat should 'be applied to the extremities and over the heart, and hot water should be used.

In burns from strong acid the part should be covered with dry baking soda or lime, as the alkali will neutralize the acid. No water should be used, but a dressing of coarsely strained milk after the alkali has been brushed off.

When the burn has been caused by an alkali an acid must be used. A person recovering from it in the effects of a burn requires very good nursing.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.

These do not usually occasion much discomfort for a time, and, as the passage of the outer ear is closed at the end by a membrane, they cannot penetrate farther, and may safely be left until they can be removed by a competent person. When an insect has entered the ear, the head on one side, with the affected ear uppermost, and gently pour in a little warm water. When this runs out the drowned intruder comes with it.

Water should not be used when a pea or bean has been introduced, because they swell when moist.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE THROAT.

Tales may be a very serious accident, whether it occurs in the windpipe or the food passage. It demands immediate action, or the victim may starve to death. The doctor at once, as he may have to open the windpipe to save the victim's life. Meantime slap the sufferer on the back between the shoulders. Insert the finger of the right hand into the mouth, and remove the obstruction and remove it. Turn the person's head downward and slap the back forcibly.

If breathing ceases the patient should be laid on the back, the arms pulled upward, the hands resting on the top of the head, then brought down and pressed on the chest, repeating the movements 16 times in a minute.

FAINTING.

Fainting is caused by an interruption of the supply of blood to the brain. The head should be lowered immediately. Often laying the person down will revive her without other measures. The sufferer may be allowed to hang over the side of the couch for a year or two. Smelling salts may be held to the nose and heat applied over the heart to stimulate the action. Open a window or enter door to admit plenty of fresh air, and unfasten the neck cloth. If the patient is unconscious in every case, when unconsciousness is prolonged, a mustard paste may be placed over the heart; if the breathing stops artificial respiration can be begun. It is useless to try to get the patient to swallow. Smelling salts sufficiently conscious to be able to swallow. The attack usually passes off in a few minutes, but the invalid should be allowed to lie still, and be kept quiet for some time after it.

They Part.

Joe—Hut o' follow, how are you? Just back here you had gone into the news-stand and bought a paper. You're a good country pair. Joe—That's all? Why, yes, you can give me an occasional puff. Smith—Certainly; what are you buying with now? Joe—I am in the clothing line. I want to get a few more. Smith—Hut! Then you can give me an occasional sniff of clothes. Joe—Well, damn about that! It costs money to manufacture clothing, you know. Smith—That's true; and it costs nothing to manufacture newspapers! Then they part.

A Nice Crackling Chorus.

Down in Kentucky when a young lady meets a chap wearing a ring she turns to him and says, "What's that for?" He says she has turned 24 rings. Then she turns the wedding ring of some recently-married fellow, and the fellow says she shakes hands with after each will be her future husband. If not, that fellow is never turned just right.—*New York Recorder.*

Woman's Ready Sympathy.

Warried Father—They say that no mother ever saw suffer, some one has suffered from the same ailment. I'll be right with you in this instance, for I have walked this child the entire night for fully six hours.

Mother (calmly)—Yes, Henry, dear; but suppose you live up near the Pole, where the nights are six months long?

Just Why.

"Oh, I say, Smithers, they are gas meters like the Arabs."

"Don't know, Jeomey. Because every man's head is against them?"

Jeomey—Because they evidently already are.

Last year 350 people came to the "summers" on Route from Europe to the United States. An estate from Europe to the United States. When a public estate-holder comes to feel that there is a big gain it is time for him to be tired.

Mr. Diden (in one corner of the ballroom)—Lay low, that boy of mine has danced with more girls than any other young fellow in the room? He is just his father's ever again.

Mr. Diden (in the ballroom)—It is just amazing to see how confident and how popular Willie is with the young ladies. He isn't a bit like his father was at his age.

There were 45,000 applications for patents last year, of which 25,000 were granted.

\_\_\_\_\_

It is said every family has its black sheep, and there is a skeleton in the closet. Metaphorically speaking, the black sheep very often becomes a skeleton in the closet of respectable, well-doing families.

It is the skeleton in the closet, the physical, logical being, and an animal all through life.

He may get a fair start in the world, after the preliminary schooling, and to all appearances may be a very good fellow, but the future and his path are straight and hopeful as his neighbors', when just as he was fairly started in a business or professional career, he suddenly breaks down, and never recovers himself.

Whether it is constitutional, or a weakness inherited from his progenitors, we can say? But the fact remains, that the skeleton in the closet compels, never to regain his equilibrium.

A large number of these social failures remain burdens on their friends and acquaintances for many years; and although they are not a disgraceful profile for themselves, except for rare cases, they are a great and continuous defect, if not respectable members of society in their own way.

A number, however, gracefully fall into disreputable habits, and disgrace themselves and of contacts with them.

Others lapse into criminal courses and make frequent appearances at Police Courts, and perhaps only rarely get transported for a term of years, only to reappear in public as returned convicts in a new profession.

It is this latter class that may be considered the skeleton in the closet to father, mother, brother and sister, and a respectable family feels bitterly the degradation of the most honored convict as a member of the household.

The most numerous class, and the one we have principally in view at present, is the good-natured, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy, and slothful, who will not work and cannot starve.

A well-educated, bright and intellectual lad, the favorite of the family and the hope of the household, is sent to college.

After a few years he returns, and he tells himself to give him a profession; and after years at college, when it is expected he will enter on his career as a doctor, or clergyman, and repay the old folks at home as they have expended so liberally on him, he covered their hopes in a moment.

One such the writer has in his mind's eye. He spent ten years at the university, helped through long years by a doting mother and a doting father and sister.

He was the son of a laborer who had spent many years of his life stone breaking, while his girls were employed in mills and the two brothers as tradesmen.

He was a very good fellow, with great abilities, and taken many prizes while at school; it was therefore expected he would distinguish himself at college.

Five years passed, and apparently his career as a doctor, or at least to remain in the profession, was without getting his diploma as a doctor; and although he walked the infirmaries and appeared to be getting all necessary knowledge, after ten years at the university he returned to his father's house, to remain a burden on the old man while he lived.

After his brother's death he went to reside with an brother, and when he grew tired of his brother's house, he was imposed on his relatives in the same way, till at last he grew restless under the burden and insisted that he should work for himself.

For a number of years he had lived with the second brother, who is married and has a family.

Under the plea of ill health he lies in bed till mid-day, and then wanders about the house, "chumming" with everyone like himself, or, by preference, with anyone who is not a doctor, and who will not get tired, and "spoon" on relatives who are a little better off, except in willingness to work when they can get it.

The useless near-dog-well may be helped in various ways to earn an honest living, but the near-dog-well may not be helped; but it is all to no purpose—his amputation does not lie in the direction of labor.

The near-dog-well may drink, and probably will, and get a good chance; but he cannot in all cases be said to love it, for he owns sake—at least his loves sake and illness more.

It is almost impossible to cure him after he has become a chronic drinker.

He may be a good fellow, a good, honest, and even bring him out of the house; he knows when he is well off, however, and takes it all in good part, and comes in at about mid-meal with a better appetite than when he has worked hard during the interval.

Rich and influential people ship the near-dog-well to some foreign country, or to some of the colonies, where he is expected to become a doctor in any country without bringing disgrace on his relatives.

Ten chances to one he returns to the old country, having grown sicker and sicker as his money was done.

Was it more they can do with him? They may drink off again to "fresh fields and pastures new."

They may even start him in business, or on a farm of his own, with the result that in a very short time, through mismanagement, he is back in the hands of his relatives again to the boom of his family.

Some of our army, doctors, lawyers and gentlemen, who are independent of trade or profession, drift into the ranks of near-dog-wells, as well as village wretches and the like.

Usually, however, the well-to-do can afford to keep the black sheep of the flock in the background by providing him with the necessities of life, and thus keeping trouble out of his own mind.

Unless he has cut all ties of respectability and decency he is quite content to slide away his time without bringing open disgrace on his kith and kin, so long as they provide him with the necessities of life.

He may be a well-to-do man from year to year by borrowing money, if he is ashamed to beg. As long as friends are willing to help him he does not harass his soul or trouble his mind about the future.

He may be a very good fellow, but he is not a gentleman, and acquaintances refuse to lend him even a shilling, and then he must beg of his father or go to the poorhouse; the idea of beginning to work never enters his mind.

And so, old before his time, he sinks in the estimation of all respectable persons, and at length sinks like a brick at the head of a waster, worthless life.

The grand old ramparts of the great nation







Write to the Company, Ux-  
G. P. & T. A. St. Paul, Gen. Agt. Wpg.  
J. P. BRIDGEMAN, Agent N.P.R.











